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LASSEN VOLCANO NOW SAFE.

California Peak Has Spent Most of Its Energy, Investigators Say.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Lassen volcano, California, spent most of its energy in its violent eruption of last May, according to reports received by the forest service, and it is believed that there is little likelihood of further destructive outbreaks. Since the upheavals of May 20 and 22, the volcano has been under the observation of officers of the Lassen national forest, in which the peak stands, and for the last month a volcanologist of the United States geological survey has been making a scientific study of the mountain.

The investigations have confirmed the opinion that the eruption of two months ago, when a river of mud was blown out of the north side of the crater and down Hat creek with considerable damage to government and private property, was caused by the melting of the snow on the peak, the snow water running into the crater and being converted by the molten lava into steam. Although it is possible that the volcano is simply conserving its energy for another outbreak, the indications are, according to the government volcanologist on the ground, that no further eruptions are likely to occur, at least until next spring when another influx of snow water may cause a slight disturbance.

The first authentic report of the damage done by the eruptions of last May shows that early reports were greatly exaggerated. Forest rangers who have made a careful survey of the neighborhood of the volcano and have made several ascents to the rim of the crater, report that the total extent of government land rendered useless by mud and lava is somewhat less than 4,000 acres, and that of the privately owned land rendered useless less than 1,000 acres, comprising all told the grazing range of about 220 cattle. In addition, by reason of temporary injury to other areas, range has had to be provided for about 800 cattle which were grazed near the mountain. Inasmuch as some 12,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep are grazed on the Lassen forest every year, this curtailment of the range, according to the forest service, is almost negligible.

The forest officers on the ground estimate that the timber destroyed by the eruption amounted to about 10 million board feet. Photographs taken by one of the rangers who were detailed to make observations show trees several feet in diameter and 150 feet tall lying on the mountainside, where they were snapped off like toothpicks. A boulder as big as a freight car is among the debris that was carried for several miles down the mountain by the mud flow.

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READY TO PARLEY

Carranza Decides He Wants a Peace Conference

OUR ATTITUDE IS OUTLINED

Provisional President Must Represent Cause of Original Mexican Revolution

Washington, Aug. 9.—Two developments of first importance Saturday brought the Mexican situation into a position regarded by American officials as more encouraging than for many months.

Gen. Carranza, in a brief filed in his behalf with Secretary Lansing, practically asking recognition, receded from his refusal to join his adversaries in a peace conference and virtually proposed such a meeting. Gen. Villa was at once notified by his Washington agents and an early response is expected.

The attitude of the United States, outlined officially for the first time since the Pan-American conference was called, made clear that it considers the purposes of the Mexican revolution were accomplished when Huerta was deposed; that all the fighting since has been only over factional differences; that neither Carranza nor Villa controls Mexico to an extent which entitles either to recognition, although it is admitted that both must be taken into consideration; and that the first problem to be solved is to find a man for provisional president who represents the cause of the original revolution against Huerta, but who is not necessarily identified with any of the warring factions.

While steps are proceeding to bring about negotiations between Carranza and Villa, efforts to shape the situation to conform with the views of the United States as outlined Saturday, will be continued, so they may again be discussed at the next session of the Pan-American conference in New York probably during the present week.

Carranza's Conference Suggestion. The brief submitted by Charles A. Douglas, Gen. Carranza's council, sets forth the formal suggestion of a peace conference in the following language:

"We have in Washington Mr. Arredondo in the capacity of a special representative of the constitutional government, and, at this time, Mr. Calabera, a member of Mr. Carranza's cabinet, is here. They are men of fine ability and excellent character and are anxious to serve their country in the highest and best sense. Either or both of them, I am assured, will be glad to confer with any element of the Mexican people with a view to furthering the common interest, the peace and the welfare of the nation."

The proposal to restore the constitutional succession to the presidency where it was broken by the death of Madero by elevating Vasquez-Tagle, a member of the Madero cabinet, to the office of provisional president, the brief says, would defeat the aims of the revolution.

"The plan of the constitutionalists," says the brief, "and it is now well under way, is to make the principles of the revolution effective as war measures by military decrees during the extra constitutional period and then to have the congress ratify them—translate them into law."

It is argued that Tagle is neither impartial nor fitted for the office and that his recognition could only be based on the theory of cabinet succession. His qualification would instantly and automatically restore the constitution. "If the constitution is in this manner restored," says Gen. Carranza's brief, "it would effectually prevent the putting into effect of the principles of the revolution as war measures by military decrees, because these things can only be done in the way indicated and during the extra constitutional period. The plans, purposes and principles of the revolution would, therefore, become ineffective, dead and the revolution would be as if it had never been fought and the causes underlying it as if they had never been conceived, and Mexico would be as Mexico was before, except for the loss of life, destruction of property and the paralysis of business. It would indeed be a short-cut route to complete victory for the enemies of the revolution."

The argument contends there has been no member of the Madero cabinet since Pedro Lascurain who could legally assume the office.

Secretary Lansing said the Carranza brief has not been formally submitted to the conference. It was learned, however, that copies were sent to each member and also to President Wilson. An exhaustive report on the conference, including a transcript of the discussion, has been forwarded to the president. It contains a tentative draft of the address to be forwarded to the Mexican leaders, which also has been sent to Latin-American governments represented in the meeting.

Gen. Villa, it is believed, will be quick to seize the opportunity presented by Carranza's change of attitude to bring about a conference of the factions. In this connection it is expected that Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, en route to the Mexican border, may be of service. He is to talk with Gen. Villa and may persuade him of the necessity for giving to Carranza that measure of consideration in the adjustment of Mexican affairs which his military achievements warrant.

FIGHT LASTS 10 SECONDS.

Posse Kills Three Mexican Bandits in Farmhouse Battle.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 8.—Fighting three against 20, three Mexican outlaws were killed by a posse Friday night at a farmhouse about 30 miles north of Brownsville. One posse man was slightly wounded. The fight lasted not more than 10 seconds.

The posse heard that the gang of a dozen bandits which raided Robertson Friday and killed two Americans had

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Separated, most of them going to their homes on the American side of the border. The officials were after one Mexican who had been recognized among the raiders of Sebastian and did not know any confederates were with him.

About 10:30 o'clock in the evening, the posse galloped up to the suspected house, encircling it. Most of them left their mounts near the back porch. Two Mexicans on this porch opened fire. A third Mexican man replied with rifles. A third Mexican, seen trying to run from the house, was shot down.

Since Friday night officers have arrested 20 Mexicans, all residents of the American side of the border, on suspicion that they were members of the gangs of bandits which have been killing, robbing and burning in that section for three weeks. The American manager of the ranch where the three Mexicans were killed last night identified the bodies as Mexicans who resided in or near the ranch.

VILLA WANTS MORE LIGHT.

Will Make No Comment on Carranza's Position.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 9.—Gen. Villa received with a chuckle Washington's dispatches to El Paso Saturday, stating that Gen. Carranza had signified his willingness to meet his adversaries in a peace conference. "I will make no comment," he said, "until I have more light."

Gen. Villa has summoned military officials from all parts of the territory which he controls for a meeting at Juarez. George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, said yesterday that pending the arrival of Gen. Hugh L. Scott Sunday to confer with Gen. Villa at Juarez, all action of the northern chieftains agents foreign merchant and mining corporations would be deferred.

An emphatic denial of the report that Sebastian Cargas, state treasurer of Chihuahua, was executed Thursday was issued Saturday by Gen. Villa. The report had stated he was captured while in flight from Chihuahua city, returned there and executed.

PRIMARIES IN KENTUCKY.

Three Parties Name Gubernatorial Candidates.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 9.—Former Congressman A. O. Stanley, Democrat, E. P. Morrow, Republican, and Fred J. Drexler, Progressive, were nominated for governor in the state-wide primary held in Kentucky Saturday. Stanley's majority is estimated at 20,000. Morrow virtually had no opposition and Drexler was unopposed.

Mr. Stanley was nominated over Lieutenant Governor Edward J. McDermott and H. V. McChesney. His victory is regarded as a virtual defeat of state-wide prohibition. Mr. McChesney was running on a platform demanding passage by the legislature of a bill placing before the voters a constitutional amendment to substitute state-wide prohibition for the county unit law, or local option. McDermott also favored the county unit law.

THREE DEAD IN ELECTION FIGHTS.

Riots Occur While Kentucky Picks Gubernatorial Candidates.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 9.—Reports reaching Lexington from Breathitt county say that Grover Blanton, a leading Democratic politician of the county, was mortally wounded, and Martin Clemens and John Allen are dead as a result of an election day riot. Clemens and Allen were Republicans. Bert Wallace was killed. Walter Allison mortally wounded, and three others, one a woman, slightly wounded in an election fight at Hickman Saturday.

SEARCH BAGGAGE FOR BOMBS.

St. Louis Leaves New York With Big Passenger List.

New York, Aug. 9.—The baggage of each of the 670 passengers who sailed from New York for Liverpool aboard the American liner St. Louis Saturday was carefully searched for bombs and other explosives. The passenger list was the longest the liner has carried in a long time, every berth last one being occupied.

Three Americans were among the 119 passengers sailing for Glasgow on the Anchor liner Cameronia. The steamer carried a large cargo of war supplies. Most of the passengers are relatives of Canadian soldiers.

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TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON

President Wilson Plans to Go Back to Capitol Soon

PRESS OF BUSINESS DEMANDS HIM

Will Leave Cornish Summer Home Sometime This Week

Windsor, Aug. 9.—President Wilson, it became known Saturday night, is planning to return to Washington to get in personal touch with recent developments in the Mexican situation, diplomatic exchanges with Great Britain and Germany, and other important official business. Under ordinary conditions the president has found it possible to direct the activities of the different executive departments from the summer White House, but within the last few days so many problems demanding quick action have developed that he feels he should go to Washington. The president probably will be back in the White House before the end of this week, and may return to Cornish later if public business permits.

Soon after his return to Washington the president will see Secretary Lansing and other officials to discuss the next step in the Mexican policy; will talk over with Secretary Redfield the latter's investigation into the Eastland disaster in Chicago; will confer regarding national defense with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels and congressional leaders, and will see Attorney General Gregory regarding the investigation into the status of the accused in Italy.

The president received letters from several members of his cabinet Saturday and was informed of the filing of a brief by General Carranza with the state department proposing a conference with his adversaries and virtually asking for recognition by the United States.

Saturday morning the president played golf and in the afternoon went automobile with Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, his daughter; Mrs. Anna Howe, his sister; Miss Claire Batten of New York and Dr. Cary T. Graves, Professor George Howe, the president's nephew, who had been visiting at Cornish for several days, left Saturday for New York.

HANGING ON PICNIC PLAN.

Mississippi Negroes Swing While Crowd Sips at Soda.

Starkville, Miss., Aug. 9.—Peter Bolen and Jim Seales, negroes, convicted of killing another negro, were hanged in public at Starkville Friday. The gallows was built in a natural amphitheatre, which afforded the crowd of several thousand, including many women, an unobstructed view of the hangings. At the request of the doomed men, the crowd sang the hymn, "There is a Land of Pure Delight," just before the traps were sprung.

Soft drinks and candy vendors said their wares among the crowd while it waited for the executions.

MAY BE ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Report He Will Be Added to College of Cardinals.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The next consistory at Rome will be followed by a council of bishops at which Pope Benedict will create several new cardinals, says the Agenzia Nazionale. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., and Mgr. Baccaria, private chaplain of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, it is reported, will be among those added to the college of cardinals.

FUSES FOR EXPLOSIVES.

They Are Made by Winding Gunpowder in Cord Meshes.

Fuses, such as are used for setting off charges of dynamite in digging subways and tunnels and for explosive shells in warfare, are prepared very simply in several different ways. One solid form was made by soaking a loosely wound cord for ten minutes in a boiling solution of acetate of lead. Another form is a cotton cord impregnated with chromate of lead.

The fuse invented by Bickford in 1831 consists of a fine thread of black powder inclosed in three envelopes of thread and soaked in pitch or rubber, according to the use to which it is destined.

One of the most commonly used fuses today is made by letting a fine stream of black powder run from the small end of a funnel into an envelope of hemp, thick, but not much twisted, the powder falling in as fast as the hemp is twisted. This tube is then inclosed in a mesh of fine cotton, twisted in the direction opposite to that in which the hemp was twisted. The whole is held together with glue or pitch. This is very flexible and burns at the rate of one centimeter a second. —New York World.

Legend of the Moss Rose.

A German tradition gives the origin of the moss rose as follows: An angel came to earth in mortal guise. He sought a place of shelter and repose after his labors of love, but every door was shut against the heavenly visitor. At length the angel, being very weary, sank upon the ground and over him a roadman spread like a tent. It caught upon its outspread leaves the falling dew which would otherwise have drowned the messenger of love. Weeping, the angel said to the roadman: Thou hast yielded the shelter that man denied.

A proof of my love shall with thee abide. And the green moss gathered about the stem. While the dewdrops shone like a diamond. Covering the blushing flower.

Nobleman, Probably.

Howell—I see that the ladies have put her money into the lumber business. Power—That's all. Howell—Yes. She has married a wooden man. —New York Press.

Topics of the Home and Household.

A rule for making currant wine is desired. Anyone having such a recipe is asked to contribute it.

Small pieces of toilet soap, saved and melted by adding a little water and placing on the stove, can be made into new cakes by turning into iron pans to cool.

If boiled rice is left over, you may make a dainty entree by reheating the rice and then molding it to serve individually with a peach or a spoonful of syrup to pour over. Small quantities of leftover breakfast cereals will if mixed with the pancake batter, make it more delicious.

A piece of velvet is a fine cleaner for brass, and for polishing silverware it is better than chamois. It quickly removes dust from woodwork, and if used to rub the stove after it has been blacked it will produce a high polish. There is nothing better to dust a felt hat, and silk dresses and other silk articles should always be dusted with it.

The Bargain Hunter's Mistake.

There is probably no institution of modern merchandising that is more unjustly maligned than the bargain, for if you make good use of bargains they are a source of great economies, says the Irish World.

The woman who suffers from bargains is the woman who does not use them wisely. She starts off to shop with a full purse and only a vague idea of what she wants to buy. She wanders into a large department store with the idea that she will buy something if she happens to see what she wants and the first thing that catches her eye is a bargain table, the contents of which she cannot make out because of the crowd of women eager to be waited on.

On drawing into the whirlpool she discovers that the goods offered for sale are men's shirts reduced more than 50 per cent. The shopper cannot remember what she has bought, but one of the salesmen at the table looks about the same size, so she asks him what size he wears and buys half a dozen of the marvelously reduced garments—and as soon as she has left the counter she regrets that she did not buy more.

She goes on until she sees a bargain in bed linen and, knowingly vaguely that she needs more of this commodity, she buys a quantity of bed sheets and pillow cases. From that counter she goes to one where shirtwaists are offered at a remarkable reduction and here she makes purchases.

She also buys some reduced shoes for the children—although the children are not with her—and two or three ornaments which have been put on the counter at about a quarter of their original worth. She doesn't know what she is going to do with them, but the bargain is too good to be missed.

Of course, that afternoon when her purchases arrive from the department store, she opens them eagerly. She puts the bed linen into the laundry at once, because she is a too careful housekeeper.

to use it as it is and a week or so later when she takes it from the linen closet she notices for the first time that the sheets are too short for her beds and the pillow cases too large. It is too late to change it since it has been through the laundry.

In the meantime her husband has examined the shirts and has discovered that they are two sizes too small—although he admits that they were a rare bargain. When the shopper takes the shirts back she finds that they are not exchangeable.

And the children's shoes; those were not the right size either, though this she did not discover till they had been worn a day and had made blisters on their heels.

The shirtwaists she decided that she did not need, and so she returned those and got a credit slip. The fancy ornaments that she bought she put away to keep for the cook's Christmas present. The wise bargain hunter is the woman who makes a list of what she wants or will want in the course of the season.

Jellies for Hot Days. Any dessert which may be made in the morning and which, after chilling, will be ready to serve for dinner is a welcome boon to the busy housekeeper, says the Christian Science Monitor. Cold dinners are great time-savers and ice cream and jelly desserts are particularly acceptable at this season, taking the place of the richer and heavier pastry.

They also have the advantage of being easily made and can be made in the early morning and set away to chill while the housewife is busy cooking the dinner and meat, preparing the salad ingredients and fixing the other little things that go to making up the table.

By managing make up the table in this way she gets extra time in the afternoon. Here are a few recipes which may aid her in planning the sweet course:

Jellied Dates—Cut half a pound of dates in halves and remove their stones; put them in a saucepan with one and a half cups of water and three tablespoons of sugar and cook them slowly until they are soft. Then add a heaping tablespoon

of powdered gelatine which has been melted in the juice of an orange, a tablespoon of vanilla flavoring and a few drops of green coloring. After stirring all together, pour into a wet ring mold. When chilled and ready to turn out, place on a platter and fill the center with whipped cream which has been slightly sweetened and to which a quarter cup of chopped pecan nuts has been added.

Banana Sherbet—Dissolve a half-ounce of powdered gelatine in half a cup of boiling water. Add two cups of sugar to a quart of cold water, boil for 10 minutes and turn it into the gelatine. When this is cool, add the strained juice of two lemons and four bananas that have been rubbed through a sieve. Beat all together and freeze in the usual way. After freezing it may stand and harden until it is needed.

Peach Pudding—Take a half-pint of milk and dissolve in it one and a half heaping tablespoons of gelatine powder and four tablespoons of sugar; stir it slowly over the fire. Rub sufficient ripe peaches through a sieve to obtain a half-pint of pulp, strain into it the dissolved gelatine, add the juice of half a lemon, stir occasionally until cool, then pour into a wet mold. When chilled, turn out onto a plate and garnish with halved pared peaches filled with whipped cream, with the rest of the whipped cream heaped in the center.

Tutti-Frutti Jelly—Make a regular lemon jelly by dissolving three heaping tablespoons of gelatine in one and a half cups of warm water and adding two cups of sugar, one gill of lemon juice, a little grated lemon peel, three cloves, one inch of cinnamon, and one teaspoon of coriander seeds. Beat all together, allow them to come to boiling point and then let stand for five minutes and strain carefully. Have ready three medium-sized peaches thinly sliced, one banana thinly sliced, a half-cup of chopped and seeded raisins, a half-cup of cranberries, chopped with two strips of apple, and one slice of candied pineapple. When the jelly is cool stir the fruit into it, turn all into a wet mold and set away to chill. Serve very cold with plain cream. Dorothy Dexter.

ANY vacation does good, even if it only emphasizes the comforts of home. A get-cured-quick tobacco often makes us doubly thankful for VELVET'S age-cured smoothness.

Velvet Joe